

ever there was a period in the history of nations when it became the people to be united, conciliatory and compromising, it is so at the present with us. How many ill omens are now standing out in bold relief that seem to threaten the permanency of the union of these states. Let us all consider ourselves members of the same great family, and use our best exertions to promote the greatest possible good of the same.

We have taken the liberty to forward a number of the Radical to many of our acquaintances who have not as yet subscribed. We do this with a view of affording them an opportunity; if they do not wish to do so, they will please return it.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Richmond Christian Advocate.

The half glass of wine.

The individual, whose history is linked with the half glass of wine, was George Morgan, of the State of New York. He began his career with tasting wine, and soon exhibited a strong relish for other intoxicating drink. At this period he made his addresses to a young lady, who was a member of a temperance society, and (reproachfully) denominated *tea-totaler*. Her reply was *no*. She then added, there was a time when I would have given a different answer. An explanation followed. She alluded to his increasing relish for wine and other intoxicating drink, as the cause of her present opposition to an union with him, and of her determination not to enter matrimonial life with any man, who drank any thing stronger than water.

There was to be a temperance meeting on the Sabbath afternoon following. She was willing to engage herself conditionally. The conditions were these: He must attend that meeting, and enter his name to the temperance pledge, and go through a trial of twelve months to ascertain the strength of his principles. He went, signed, and served out the period of probation. The preparations were made for the wedding, with the exception of one thing. The question was whether wine should be provided; but it was decided by the parties themselves, and their friends, that wine should be excluded. But the mother of the girl was in favor of wine; not for her own sake, but for her friends; alledging that it was *only for once*, and that it was the *last opportunity* (it being her last daughter,) that she would have for entertaining her friends.

The long expected evening arrived. Wine was handed and refused by many, including the bride and bridegroom. It was handed again and again; at length, the bride and groom were earnestly solicited to share a wine glass between them. She drank first, and pressed him to finish the glass. The old appetite was awakened, and was not easily satisfied. He drank again and again, and was intoxicated, beastly so, before the company retired. Alas! this was not all; he died about twenty-eight months afterwards, never having had a sober interval from the time of drinking, on the wedding evening, that fatal "half glass of wine."

From this story, which is told as a fact, we learn that it is possible for drunkards to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, as multitudes of other instances show—that wine, innocent as it is said to be, leads on to strong drink; and that there is no safety or hope for one who has begun to sip, or wishes to reform, but "to touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing."

As an illustration here, drawn from experience, not theory, I will introduce a remark made on this point by the reformed drunkard who told this story. He had reformed about 6 years, and had been a hard drinker for 18 years. Said he, "were I to taste a drop of wine it would excite my old appetite beyond the control of myself or others, and before midnight I should be prowling through your streets with all the fury of a maniac."

Wine and cordials, like milk to the infant, prepares the stomach for something stronger. The milk is drawn from woman, and shall we add what this story says, as well as thousands of witnesses, that these preparations for stronger drink are provided too on festive and social occasions by woman. The motive may be the showing of kindness to the guests—perhaps to avoid the suspicion of favoring temperance, or to escape the insinuation of meanness and parsimony, or in submission to long cherished custom. The fact is indisputable, let the motive be what it may.—But the preparation is not all. They make the hook and put on the bait. They do not look into the vista of the future, and see the future drunkard in the sipper of a "half wine glass." The taste of wine, at least, is not agreeable to the natural taste; and must require the grace and smile of woman to lead to the first transgression. The old maxim, and a good one, "avoid beginnings," when ever broken, should never point to you as offering the temptation, neither in the preparing the drink, nor soliciting to its use: for remember "the half glass of wine."

Ladies, if you would have sober husbands, sons, or fathers, beware of even the half glass of wine; exclude cordials and wine from your social evening parties, and exert your grace and beauty, these are your arms, to influence your husbands, friends, fathers, and sons, "to touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing."—One who adopted the resolution 26 years ago.

An Incident.

The following article from the National Intelligencer, instances but one of a thousand similar acts of benevolence which the Washingtonians in different parts of the country have performed.

One morning in the early part of last week, a police magistrate in one of the largest and most populous wards in this city, was visited at his private dwelling by a police constable and another person, who said they had called for the purpose of procuring the release of a man who had been committed as a vagrant and disorderly person, a few nights previously. The person accompanying the officer remarked to the magistrate that the poor fellow in confinement had seen his error and acknowledged it, and was now fully resolved to leave off drinking intoxicating liquors, which had brought him into his present difficulty, and which in time past, had caused him so much sorrow, misery and shame.—On the magistrate intimating to the person thus pleading for his good behavior, and that some costs had already accrued, the kind-hearted fellow declared, that although he was a poor man himself, he was able, and would willingly become the security, and pay all the costs, for he had full confidence in the prisoner's assurances of amendment, inasmuch as he had promised to take the pledge of Total Abstinence, and was anxious to join the society of those who had abjured the use of all intoxicating drinks.

"Do you think," said the magistrate, "the prisoner will abide by his pledge after he has taken it?" "I do sir," said the man emphatically; "and I am determined to release him, and stand by him until he becomes a totally changed man. I feel confident that he will not deceive me; and if he does, why, then I shall have the satisfaction of knowing and feeling that I have done my best to reclaim from beastly intoxication one who is a good workman and a good fellow whenever he is sober and in his right senses."—Struck with silent admiration at the speaker's disinterested friendship, Christian philanthropy, and noble sentiments, the magistrate paused for a few moments, and then said he would accompany the generous man to the prison, and there make out the prisoner's release.

On their way, the person accompanying the magistrate, looking him earnestly in the face, exclaimed: "I perceive, sir, you do not know me; indeed, I do not wonder at it, for I am certainly an altered man since you committed, and properly committed me to the workhouse as a drunkard and street-brawler."

Here the speaker mentioned his name, and the magistrate then, and not till then, recognized before him, a man well dressed from head to foot clean, healthy looking, and altogether, in appearance, "a new creature," and "an altered man." "Sir," continued the speaker, "all this blessed change is owing to my having taken and kept the pledge of Total Abstinence. You know, sir, when you committed me to the workhouse, I had neither money nor friends to go my security. I was then in rags and misery. Now, since I have left off drinking, I have good clothes, money enough, and plenty of friends withal to provide me with work, and all that is necessary to make me respectable and comfortable." Here the poor fellow's feelings were evidently touched; still he added in a subdued tone. "How can I who owe so much to the cause of Total Abstinence, refuse to help a brother in distress, when I see a fair chance of making him as comfortable and as happy as myself? Here, indeed, were FAITH, HOPE, and CHARITY, all united in the person and grateful heart of one, who, to use his own emphatic and feeling language, had become totally changed by his 'having taken and kept the pledge of Total Abstinence.' What an excellent example! What a strong encouragement is hereby afforded to all the remaining inebriates in our community, to 'go and do likewise.'"

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ed downward, in a tone, a little above a whisper, pronounced the words, "te-ho-pe-nee wash-eel" (great medicine white man) and walked off.

After I had finished the portraits of the two chiefs, they returned to their wigwams, and deliberately seated themselves by their respective fire-sides, and silently smoked a pipe or two, (according to the universal custom,) they gradually began to tell what had taken place, and at length crowds of gaping listeners, with mouths wide open, thronged their lodges; and a throng of women and girls were about my house, and through every crack and crevice I could see their glistening eyes, which were piercing my hut in a hundred places, from a natural and restless propensity, curiosity to see what was going on within. An hour or more passed in this way, and the soft and silken throng continually increased, until some hundreds of them were clung and piled about my wigwam like a swarm of bees hanging on the front side of their hive.

During this time, not a man made his appearance about the premises; after a while, however, they could be seen folded in their robes gradually sliding up toward the lodge, with a silly look upon their faces, which confessed at once that curiosity was leading them reluctantly where their pride checked and forbade them to go. The rush soon after became general; and the chiefs and medicine-men took possession of my room, placing soldiers (braves with spears in their hands) at the door admitting no one but such as were allowed by the chiefs to come in.

Mr. Kipp (the agent of the Fur Company, who has lived here eight years, and to whom, for his politeness and hospitality, I am much indebted) at this time took his seat with the chiefs; and speaking their language fluently, he explained to them my views and the objects for which I was painting these portraits, and also expounded to them the manner in which they were made; at which they all seemed very much pleased. The necessity at this time of exposing the portraits to the view of the crowds who were assembled around the house, became imperative, and they were held up together over the door, so that the whole village had a chance to see and recognise their chiefs.

The effect upon so mixed a multitude, who as yet had no way for accounting for them, was novel, and really laughable. The likenesses were instantly recognised, and many of the gaping multitude commenced yelping; some were stamping off in the jarring dance, others were singing, and others again were crying; hundreds covered their mouths with their hands and were mute; others indignant, drove their spears frightfully into the ground; and some threw a reddened arrow at the sun, and went home to their wigwams.

The pictures seen, the next curiosity was to see the man that made them, and I was called forth.

The eager curiosity and expression of astonishment with which they gazed upon me, plainly showed that they looked upon me as some strange and accountable being. They pronounced me the greatest *medicine man* in the world; for they said I had made *living beings*; they said they could see their chiefs alive in two places; those that I had been a *little alive*; they could see their eyes move, could see them smile and laugh, and that if they could laugh they could certainly speak if they should try, and they must therefore have *some life* in them.

The squaws generally agreed that they had discovered life enough in them to render my *medicine* too great for the Mandans, saying that such an operation could not be performed without taking away from the original something of its existence, which I put in the picture; and they could see it move, could see it stir.

This curtailing of mortal existence for the purpose of instilling life into the secondary one, they decided to be a useless and destructive operation, and one that was calculated to do great mischief in their happy community; and they commenced a mournful and doleful chant against me, crying and weeping bitterly through the village, proclaiming me a most dangerous man; one who could make living persons by looking at them; and at the same time could, as a matter of course, destroy life in the same way if I chose. That my medicine was dangerous to their lives, and that I must leave the village immediately.—That bad luck would happen to those whom I had painted; that I was to take part of the existence of those whom I painted, and carry it home with me among the white people; and that when they died they would never sleep quiet in their graves.

A great many have become again alarmed, and are unwilling to sit for fear, as some say, that they will die prematurely if painted; and as others say, if they are painted, the picture will live after they are dead, and they cannot sleep quiet in their graves.

I have had several most remarkable occurrences in my painting room, of this kind, which have made me some everlasting enemies here; though the minds and feelings of the chiefs and medicine-men have not been affected by them.—There has been three or four instances where proud and aspiring young men have been in my lodge, and after gazing at the portrait of the head chief across the room, (which sits looking them in the eyes,) have raised their hands before their faces and walked to the other side of the

lodge, on the right or left, instead of staring him full in the face, (which is a most unpardonable offence in all Indian tribes,) and after having got into this position, and cast their eyes again upon the portrait which was looking them in the face, have thrown their robes over their heads and bolted out of the wigwam, filled equally with astonishment and indignation; averring, as they always will in a sullen mood, that they "saw their eyes move;" that as they walked around the room "the eyes of the portrait followed them." With these unfortunate gentlemen repeated efforts have been made by the traders, and also by the chiefs and doctors, who understand the illusion, to convince them of their error by explaining the mystery; but they will not hear any explanation whatever, saying that "what they see with their own eyes is always evidence enough for them," that they always "believe their own eyes sooner than a hundred tongues;" and all efforts to get them a second time to my room, or into my company in any place, have proved entirely unsuccessful.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

THE Democrats of Pike County are requested to meet in their respective townships, on Saturday the 19th inst. for the purpose of selecting delegates to a general convention of all the townships, to choose candidates for the different offices in the county at the Election in August next. It is proposed that each township send one delegate for every fifty voters, or less, to meet at Bowling Green on the 26th inst. It is earnestly desired that each township will be fully represented in the Convention.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

We are authorized to announce O. S. JENNINGS as a candidate for Constable for Cuivre Township at the next August election.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned or interested in the estate of Alexander Allison deceased, that the undersigned administrator with the will annexed, of said deceased, will make application at the next May Term of the County Court of Pike county, for a final settlement of my administration of said estate.

MARY ALLISON, Adm'r.

March 12, 1842.—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Cynthia Ann Vermillion deceased, on the 24th day of March at the late residence of said deceased, on Salt River in Penn. Township, will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, the stock of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils, belonging to said estate, on all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required—over that sum a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ENOCH HO-TETTER, Adm'r.

March 5, 1842.—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned Administrator of the estate of Burch Vermillion deceased, will sell at the late residence of Cynthia Ann Vermillion, near Salt River in Penn. Township, one wagon—one set of carriages tools—and sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, belonging to the estate of said deceased—on Thursday the 24th inst. The Terms will be for all sums of five dollars or less, cash—for all sums over that amount bonds with approved security, payable in 12 months after day of sale.

RESON VERMILLION, Adm'r.

March 5th 1842.—3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of John Jones, dec'd. from the Warren county Court, bearing date the 2nd day of February 1842. All persons, therefore, who have any claims against the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same duly authenticated for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate and if such claims are not presented within three years they will be forever barred.

JAMES BLAND, Adm'r.

Feb. 26th 1842.—3t.

CASH STORE.

E. G. NIQUE, offers very low for CASH, his present stock of

DRY GOODS & C.

consisting in part of CLOTHS, CASIMERES, SATINETTS, SILKS, MERINOS, CALICOES, DRESS-HAND, KERCHIEFS, FLANNELS, DOMESTICS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Silk, Straw and Hood Bonnets, Fur, Seal and Silett Caps, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Cot. Yarn, Sugar Coffee, Salt, Tea, Candles, Rosin, Soap, Traces and Log Chains, Powder, Shot, dye stuffs

NIQUES CHEWING TOBACCO, Nails, Tin, Queens-ware and Hard-ware, Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, &c.

Those visiting Louisiana for the purpose of buying goods will do well to call at the CASH STORE, before making their purchases.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned or interested in the estate of Lewis Rogers dec'd., that the undersigned Executor of said deceased, will make a final settlement of said estate, at the next May term of the County Court of Pike county, in the state of Missouri, to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Bowling Green at the next May term of the County Court of said county.

LEVI PETTIBONE, Ex'r.

March 2d 1842.—4t.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of James Davis deceased, will sell in pursuance of the provisions made in said will, at public auction a residence of said deceased, 6 miles S.W. of Bowling Green in Pike county, five valuable slaves belonging to the estate of said deceased, the stock of horses, cattle, sheep, one wagon and harness, farming utensils, and quantity of corn, &c. The sale will take place on the 12, day of March next.

TERMS OF SALE: for all sums of five dollars or under, six months credit; for all sums over 5 dollars a credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

J. H. DAVIS, Executor.

A. J. DAVIS, J.

Feb. 12, 42.—3t.

FOR SALE.

I will offer for sale on a credit of 12 months, on Monday 28th day of February it being the first day of the Circuit Court held at Bowling Green Mo. my large and young JACK, six years old. He is equal to any Jack in the State for symmetry and size, and as to being a sure foot getter, unquestionably there are none better. Purchaser giving bond with approved security.

J. C. BELL.

Feb. 12th 42.—3t.

STATE OF MISSOURI, County of Pike.

In the county Court of said county, Feb. term, 1842. NEWTON McDANNOLD, Administrator of the estate of William McDannold, deceased, files his petition for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, accompanied by a true account of his administration, a list of the debts due to and by the deceased, and remains unpaid, and an inventory of the real estate, and of the remaining personal estate, with its appraised value, and all other assets in his hands, the whole verified by the affidavit of the said administrator. It is therefore ordered that all persons be notified that unless the contrary be shown on the first day of the next term of this court, an order will be made for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, viz. the N. 1-2 N. W. q. of sect. No. 4, township No. 49, N. R. No. 4 W., containing ninety-two 33 1-2-100 acres, the West 1-2 S. W. q. sec. 33, township 50, N. R. 4 W., containing 80 acres, and the S. E. q. sec. 33, township 50, N. R. 4 W., containing one hundred and sixty acres, all lying in the county of Montgomery, or so much thereof as will pay the debts of the deceased. It is further ordered that this order be published in some newspaper in this state for six weeks successively. A true copy of the record.

Feb. 26, 42.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that letters testamentary on the estate of Jas. Davis, late of Pike county, Mo. deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, dated the 8th day of February 1842. All persons having claims against his estate are therefore required to exhibit the same to the undersigned, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims are not exhibited within three years, they will be forever barred.

JAMES H. DAVIS, Executor.

ANDREW J. DAVIS, J.

Feb. 13, 41.—3t.

TOBACCO.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase from two to three hundred thousand weight of loose tobacco, for which he will pay fair prices. He has also constantly on hand at his manufactory in Prairieville, manufactured tobacco of all descriptions, from 15 to 55 cts per pound—which he will sell low at wholesale or retail. He has also on hand a supply of iron and steel, which he is selling very low for cash.

GEO. W. THURMOND.

Feb. 5, 1842.—4t.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Daniel Adams, deceased, late of Pike County Mo. hereby gives notice to all creditors and others interested in said estate, that he intends to make a final settlement of said estate, at the next May term of the County Court of said County.

Feb. 19—4t. THOS. BLAND, Adm'r.

STATE OF MISSOURI, County of Pike.

In the County Court, Feb. Term 1842.

William D. Grant, Administrator of the Estate of James Callerson deceased, comes and files his petition for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, accompanied by a true account of the administration of said estate, a list of the debts due to and by the dec'd., and remaining unpaid, and an inventory of the real estate, and of the remaining personal estate with its appraised value, and all other assets in his hands, the whole verified by the affidavit of the said administrator, it is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate, be notified that unless the contrary be shown on the first day of the next Term of this Court, an order will be made for the sale of real estate of said deceased viz: the S. E. 4 Sec. 27 T. 54 R. 2 W. containing 30 acres, and the S. E. 4 N. E. q. Sec. 27, same township and Range, and the E. 4 S. W. 4 of said N. E. 4 Sec. 27, containing in all one hundred and forty-one acres more or less, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased yet remaining unpaid, and it is further ordered that this notice be published in some newspaper printed in this State for six weeks successively.

A true copy, from the Record.

Attest. A. H. BUCKNER, Clerk.

Feb. 19th, 1842.—6t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Cynthia Ann Hostetter, dec'd. from the Clerk of County Court, of Pike County—bearing date the first of March, A. D. 1842; all persons, therefore who have any claims against the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same duly authenticated for allowance, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if such claims are not presented within three years they will be forever barred.

ENOCH HO-TETTER, Adm'r.

March 5, 1842.—3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has obtained from the Clerk of the County Court of Pike county, letters of Administration upon the Estate of Burch Vermillion dec'd., bearing date the first day of March 1842. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them in one year from the date of said letters for allowance, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims are not presented within three years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred.

RESON VERMILLION, Adm'r.